

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 264

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BY
HOTEL BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOTEL, HAMILTON HOTEL, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square, 75c.
do do 1 1/2 " 1 1/2 " 1 1/2 " 1 1/2 "

do do 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 "

do do 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 " 3 "

do do 4 " 4 " 4 " 4 " 4 "

do do 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 "

do do 6 " 6 " 6 " 6 " 6 "

do do 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 "

do do 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 "

do do 9 " 9 " 9 " 9 " 9 "

do do 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 10 "

do do 11 " 11 " 11 " 11 " 11 "

do do 12 " 12 " 12 " 12 " 12 "

do do 13 " 13 " 13 " 13 " 13 "

do do 14 " 14 " 14 " 14 " 14 "

do do 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 "

do do 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 "

do do 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 "

do do 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 "

do do 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 "

do do 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 "

do do 21 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 21 "

do do 22 " 22 " 22 " 22 " 22 "

do do 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 "

do do 24 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 24 "

do do 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 "

do do 26 " 26 " 26 " 26 " 26 "

do do 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 "

do do 28 " 28 " 28 " 28 " 28 "

do do 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 "

do do 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 "

do do 31 " 31 " 31 " 31 " 31 "

do do 32 " 32 " 32 " 32 " 32 "

do do 33 " 33 " 33 " 33 " 33 "

do do 34 " 34 " 34 " 34 " 34 "

do do 35 " 35 " 35 " 35 " 35 "

do do 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 " 36 "

do do 37 " 37 " 37 " 37 " 37 "

do do 38 " 38 " 38 " 38 " 38 "

do do 39 " 39 " 39 " 39 " 39 "

do do 40 " 40 " 40 " 40 " 40 "

do do 41 " 41 " 41 " 41 " 41 "

do do 42 " 42 " 42 " 42 " 42 "

do do 43 " 43 " 43 " 43 " 43 "

do do 44 " 44 " 44 " 44 " 44 "

do do 45 " 45 " 45 " 45 " 45 "

do do 46 " 46 " 46 " 46 " 46 "

do do 47 " 47 " 47 " 47 " 47 "

do do 48 " 48 " 48 " 48 " 48 "

do do 49 " 49 " 49 " 49 " 49 "

do do 50 " 50 " 50 " 50 " 50 "

do do 51 " 51 " 51 " 51 " 51 "

do do 52 " 52 " 52 " 52 " 52 "

do do 53 " 53 " 53 " 53 " 53 "

do do 54 " 54 " 54 " 54 " 54 "

do do 55 " 55 " 55 " 55 " 55 "

do do 56 " 56 " 56 " 56 " 56 "

do do 57 " 57 " 57 " 57 " 57 "

do do 58 " 58 " 58 " 58 " 58 "

do do 59 " 59 " 59 " 59 " 59 "

do do 60 " 60 " 60 " 60 " 60 "

do do 61 " 61 " 61 " 61 " 61 "

do do 62 " 62 " 62 " 62 " 62 "

do do 63 " 63 " 63 " 63 " 63 "

do do 64 " 64 " 64 " 64 " 64 "

do do 65 " 65 " 65 " 65 " 65 "

do do 66 " 66 " 66 " 66 " 66 "

do do 67 " 67 " 67 " 67 " 67 "

do do 68 " 68 " 68 " 68 " 68 "

do do 69 " 69 " 69 " 69 " 69 "

do do 70 " 70 " 70 " 70 " 70 "

do do 71 " 71 " 71 " 71 " 71 "

do do 72 " 72 " 72 " 72 " 72 "

do do 73 " 73 " 73 " 73 " 73 "

do do 74 " 74 " 74 " 74 " 74 "

do do 75 " 75 " 75 " 75 " 75 "

do do 76 " 76 " 76 " 76 " 76 "

do do 77 " 77 " 77 " 77 " 77 "

do do 78 " 78 " 78 " 78 " 78 "

do do 79 " 79 " 79 " 79 " 79 "

do do 80 " 80 " 80 " 80 " 80 "

do do 81 " 81 " 81 " 81 " 81 "

do do 82 " 82 " 82 " 82 " 82 "

do do 83 " 83 " 83 " 83 " 83 "

do do 84 " 84 " 84 " 84 " 84 "

do do 85 " 85 " 85 " 85 " 85 "

do do 86 " 86 " 86 " 86 " 86 "

do do 87 " 87 " 87 " 87 " 87 "

do do 88 " 88 " 88 " 88 " 88 "

do do 89 " 89 " 89 " 89 " 89 "

do do 90 " 90 " 90 " 90 " 90 "

do do 91 " 91 " 91 " 91 " 91 "

do do 92 " 92 " 92 " 92 " 92 "

do do 93 " 93 " 93 " 93 " 93 "

do do 94 " 94 " 94 " 94 " 94 "

do do 95 " 95 " 95 " 95 " 95 "

do do 96 " 96 " 96 " 96 " 96 "

do do 97 " 97 " 97 " 97 " 97 "

do do 98 " 98 " 98 " 98 " 98 "

do do 99 " 99 " 99 " 99 " 99 "

do do 100 " 100 " 100 " 100 " 100 "

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER THE SIGN OF
McKey & Bro's

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dis-

solved, the subscriber will continue the business at

the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

B E P U P

the reparation of the Old Shop at the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

best to the poorest.

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the

Manufacturing Department.

F U L L Y M A I N T A I N,

and pledged himself to his friends to furnish all

articles of wear, quality of

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage

of the public, he has

Store one door west of Jack-

man's Mill,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Janesville, April 22, 1862.

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!



RECEIVED TO TRAVEL.

W. R. REYNOLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

At the office of L. C. Ladd, 100 Main street.

Attorneys at Law.

Office in Lappin's Block, Main street.

Attorneys at Law.

Office in Lappin's Block, Main street.

Attorneys at Law.

Office in Lappin's Block, Main street.

Attorneys at Law.

Office in Lappin's Block, Main street.

Attorneys at Law.

<p

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 264.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES 1861. HIRAM WILCOX. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 Square 1 day. \$ 75
do do 1 week. 100
do do 2 " 200
do do 4 " 400
do do 1 months. 600
do do 3 " 800
do do 12 " 1200
do do 24 " 2400
do do 50 per cent. advance on 1 Square. 1200
do do 3 months. 1800
do do 6 " 2400
do do 8 " 3000
do do 1 year. 3600
do do 2 years. 4800
do do 3 years. 6000
do do 4 years. 7200
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line. Special rates, (leaded and kept inside), having preference over general advertising rates, 10 per cent above on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, &c., &c.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and will be accepted only on payment of the amount of the advertisement with collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main Streets.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and retail druggist, at Stationer, Lapping's block, east side of Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Baptist's Hospital, Residences, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office in Jewett & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOXTON & JACKSON,
Ornate at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. [John Davy] A. JACKSON.

J. H. N. NANS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

CASE & REIGART,
Attorneys at Law, Office in Lapping's Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSODAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, Lapping's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Land Money.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in May's Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lapping's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.,
WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Commissioner. Office Lapping's Block, Janesville, Wis.

E. L. ELLIOTT,
ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy at a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis., Office Main Street, nearly opposite the American Express Office.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Rector, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Old-maid Clothing and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest price.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH GOODS
Just Received.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just returned from the eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,
which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-

ship, CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, Cr. Puttee, Slaughter and French Kid.

BROGANS,

at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, Cr. and Goat

OXFORD TIRES,

from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Cr. Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, Cr. and Goat

SEwed and Pegged Congress,

rom \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Ladies English Lasting, Cr. Silk, Gore Heel, Pat.

\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

SIDE LACE HEEL,

nearly 25 cents.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.00.

Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,

in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am satisfied by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for

LESS MONEY

than any other concern dare do. I am not gassing,

but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with prompt and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal price hereforo beforetold, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing, feeling we may be able to save them Milwaukee, or Rochester profitably. Call at the sign of the Big Boot, opposite McKey & Bro's, Main street, Janesville.

MACHINE OIL!!

A very superior article, at Colwell's Drug Store

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,

Main Street.

AMUSEMENT.

The proprietors would respectfully announce to the

citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have

recently leased the Saloon and Ball Alley, two doors

from the sign of the Golden Mortar, for the purpose of

making them first class alleys, being thoroughly repair-

ed and furnished. All those who like the healthful

exercise are requested to call and try them. Oysters and Refreshments served at all times.

COLWELL'S DRUG STORE

42 Main Street.

THE OLD SHOP UNDER A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dis- solved, the subscriber will continue the business at the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the handsomest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the reputation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

FULLY MAINTAIN,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all times articles that are really of wear, quality, and stock and meanness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom hitherto given to the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

Store one door west of Jack-

man's Mill,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,

Janesville, April 23d, 1862.

E. THOMAS.

REPLICA

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

W. A. REYNOLDS.

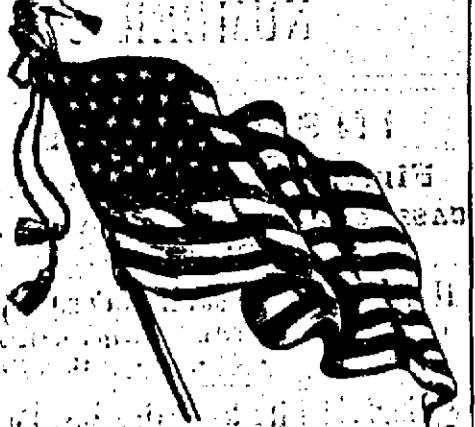
ALL THE TIME
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

United States Senator.

[Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.]

MADISON, Jan. 22d.
John senatorial convention at 2:20 p. m.
Votes: J. H. Doolittle, 73; E. G. Ryan, 57;
M. H. Carpenter, 1; J. S. Brown, 1. Mr.
Doolittle having a majority, was declared
elected United States Senator.

[Mr. John Porter found guilty.]

The public will be surprised to learn that the court martial in the Fitz John Porter case have found him guilty of the charges preferred against him. It had become the settled belief that, no matter what an officer might do, he would escape punishment, but the action of the court in this case leads us to hope that justice is yet to be meted out to the disloyal and the incompetent in our armies. It is a long road that never turns, and this may be a beginning of the task of weeding out of the public service, those who are unfit to be there. The ice is broken in this respect, and others who deserve a like condemnation may yet be reached.

It is War or Submission.

There is a great amount of senseless talk among the democrats of the north about stopping the war. We would be glad if some one of them would tell us how it is to be done. No man has a right to oppose the efforts of the government unless he can bring a better plan than to fight. If there were any hopes of an accommodation and settlement of our difficulties in a just manner, and without dishonor, it would be proper to indulge in them; but, there are none. The rebels will not submit to the government, and they say they have no term to offer—noting but "unconditional separation will be accepted."

Jeff Davis said in a recent speech at Jackson, Mississippi:

"After what has happened during the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants, and have loved so much a government rotten to the core. Were it ever to be proposed again to enter into a union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

John Letcher said, in his late message to the legislature of Virginia:

"The alliance between us is dissolved, never, I trust, to be renewed, at any time, or under any conceivable state or circumstances."

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th says:

"Separation is inevitable; war has failed to prevent it; peace cannot stop it. An armistice with propositions for reconstruction by constitutional amendments, of conventions of states, would very soon reveal the fact that separation was final, and as far as one generation can speak for its successors, it is eternal."

With this evidence before us, and it may be multiplied ten fold, can any man loyal to the integrity of the Union, sincerely recommend anything but a vigorous prosecution of the war, with all the means God has given us? Those who are found of opposing the war, after the evidence before us, must be willfully blind, or ought to submit to be classed among the disloyal. They either do not know what they do, or they are in favor of disunion and the success of the government of Jeff Davis, even to the extension of its authority over the north, and submission to southern rule.

The irrepressible George Francis Train announces that he intends to go to Murfreesboro and get exchanged as a rebel, in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent to the lunatic asylum at Nashville.

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.—Says an exchange: "Some of our democratic friends are beginning to feel conscious that the war is costing a good deal of money. So it is, and the sooner they turn in and assist in good faith to help bring it to a successful conclusion, the less it will cost and the better it will be for all of us."

IMPORTANT BILL.—A bill was introduced in the Senate on Friday last, rendering all persons who present false claims or vouchers, or appropriate any government property, claim agents, contractors, etc., amenable to military and navy court-martial, with punishment by fine and imprisonment, or death. Its provisions are to meet every case of fraud in the most summary manner. Such a bill passed eighteen months ago would have saved the government millions of dollars, of which it has been robbed and swindled.

COLLECTION FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—We learn that the liberal contribution of fifty-one dollars was made in the Congregational church, last Sunday, in this city, for aiding our sick and wounded soldiers in the field. The funds have been forwarded to the Chicago Sanitary Commission. If other churches have made contributions, we would be glad to be informed of it, that the proper notice may be made.

We distrust some men because we don't know them; others, because we do.

A MILITARY COURTHOUSE.

"By Lucy A. Giddings, (GLEN FOREST GRAVES.)

"So you won't marry me?" said Herbert Miller, as he stood with folded arms, his six feet, 5' 6" of altitude calmly drawn up, towering high above Mattie Arnott's curly head.

The usual programme of wooing seemed to be reversed in this individual instance, for Mattie was blushing and embarrassed, twisting her blue ribbon sash round and round, while Herbert was provokingly cool and satirical even though he had just listened to the fatal "No."

"I am young, Herbert," faltered the girl; "only sixteen you know; and I hardly know my own mind yet; and it is ungenerous of you to press me so urgently; and—"

"Now, Mattie, this won't do," said the young soldier, resolutely, detaining her by one firm hand. "Answer me plainly, yes or no."

"No, then," pouted Mattie, her blue eyes flashing and her cheeks rosy with flame.

"Very well; just as you please, Miss Matt," said Herbert, complacently. "On the whole I'm much obliged to you for pronouncing that monosyllable so decidedly. You're very pretty, but I don't think you'd suit me exactly. We shall get tired of one another—we have been brought up together, you know, and sameness is always tedious. You are a lovely blonde; but I think I should prefer a brunette; and besides, I can go off peacefully to the war now, without any incumbency in the shape of an engagement: The medicine was hard to take, but I've no doubt it will do me good. Adieu, Mattie—and I wish you a good husband."

And off walked Mr. Herbert, whistling most cavalierly, and looking provokingly handsome in his cool disdain.

Mattie Arnott did not know what to make of the young soldier's audacious self-possession. She never had a real lover before, but she was quite certain they never acted in this way after a rejection. Somehow she had an idea that Herbert Miller had been making fun of her—and she was not altogether certain that she had done a sensible thing in saying "No." Besides, she had fully calculated on his being unwilling to take her at her word. Why didn't he coax and implore, and renew his entreaties—why didn't he take her by storm, in short, as all the lovers in novels did?

Mattie Arnott waited until her discarded chevalier was safely out of sight, and then ran up to her own room, locked herself in, and cried passionately.

"Dear me, Mattie, how red your eyes are," said Mrs. Arnott, as the girl took her place at the bountifully spread tea-table. "What in the name of common sense ails you?"

"It's settin' up late o' nights, readin' them story papers," growled Squire Arnott. "She'll be blind before she's twenty-five years old, at this rate, or have to wear specs—and a gal in specs don't have half the chance to catch a beau! Halo! what's the matter with the child?"

For Mattie had burst into tears again, and left the table. Ah, it was a sore little heart that beat underneath Mattie Arnott's black velvet, "Spanish waist."

In response to an inquiry from Washington, asking assemblage to fix a sum necessary to compensate slave holders of the state, Mr. Strachen introduced a resolution in the house to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty millions. The resolution lies over under rules till to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.

Five hundred wounded rebels, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived here to-day, and will be sent north. Several citizen surgeons have been ordered to accompany them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Montevideo advises that disturbances have lately occurred there. It was supposed there was a conspiracy against the government. Many persons were arrested, including the captain of the Argentine steamer *Merry*.

The general opinion was that the alarm would soon be over, as there apparently was no occasion for it.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the rebel steamer *Retribution* is what formerly was the steam tug *Enoch Train*, of Miss Marsland, as she rose to take her leave after a morning visit.

Grant Thorntburn died at New Haven to-day, aged ninety.

A Washington letter says the material facts in the case of Gen. Stone will soon be published. The evidence against him is of a circumstantial character, going to show that he was friendly towards the rebels, and became their mail carrier.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.

Judge Dean has withdrawn his name for the speakership, and the democrats have nominated E. Triemer of Rochester.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

The Washington mail, due here at 1 this a. m. has not arrived. The boat is unable to cross the Susquehanna on account of the severe snow storm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Flour a shade better, fair demand, 67.75¢ 6.90¢ for extra state, 7.30¢ 7.35¢ r. h. Ohio, Wheat market firmer, fair demand at 1.38¢ 1.46¢ for Chicago spring, 1.47¢ 1.62¢ Mil. Corn, Corn 1.62¢ Parker steady.

Whisky active and firm at 49¢ 50¢.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

Southern papers received contain important news. An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston by a steamer, supposed to be the *Chantress*, with four hundred bars of cotton, which were burnt off the month of Sewanee channel on the 19th of January.

It is conjectured that the recent storm has disarranged the federal's plans, and prevented an advance from Newbern.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th has the following intelligence from North Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.

News received to-day from Kingston state that the enemy drove in our pickets, yesterday, 18 miles below. The enemy is supposed to be 60,000 strong, with 20 days rations. They are now building bridges over Cave Creek, doubtless as a feint to cover the movement on Wilmington or Weldon. The gimbonds attacked Fort Caswell, yesterday, without result.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.

Judge Holt died in August on the 14th. Geo. W. Randolph is the people's candidate for the next governor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.

It is confirmed that Burnside's forces crossed the river and are now below Fredericksburg. The U. S. steamer Columbia is ashore at Masonboro Inlet. Her commander, two officers and 28 men are prisoners.

New York, Jan. 22.

Stocks active. Gold 47¢.

One of the nine dollar overcoats inspected and passed in New York, has been analyzed and found to be made chiefly of old ground up rags, goat's hair, and Sherman's dust not woven, for such stuff cannot be spun into threads. You can thrust your finger through it with ease, and wind, rain and daylight will pass through you like a sieve.

The newspapers of your party are perfect nuisances," said a politician to his opponent. "That's just what horse thieves think of sheriffs," replied the other.

Mattie, said he quietly, "when our regiment charged at Antietam, we were repulsed at first—the shock of the advancing cavalry broke our ranks, and threw us into temporary disorder. But it was only for a moment; we formed and charged again."

Mattie, said he quietly, "when our regiment charged at Antietam, we were repulsed at first—the shock of the advancing cavalry broke our ranks, and threw us into temporary disorder. But it was only for a moment; we formed and charged again."

"My little jewel!" Loving wife—"My lit-

"He made no sanguine opposition to it, but

he held up a plain gold wedding ring as he spoke.

"For to-morrow, love!"

"Yes, he had indeed been victorious, and the true, loving little heart was his captive for life."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINN.

Omaha Union Passenger Depot

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

1st Ballot.—Doolittle 63; Potter 18 scattering 2.

On motion, Mr. Doolittle was declared unanimously nominated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

The Times says rumors of an extremely important character from the army of the Potowmack reached this city last night, through persons who arrived on the through train from Washington. They are briefly stated as follows: Burnside has again crossed the Rappahannock with the army of the Potowmack, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that Lee had detached Longstreet's corps from the rebel army and sent it to Tennessee, is untrue. The rebel army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to Burnside. One wing of our army, probably Sumner's, had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles.

The above we give merely as rumors.

Mr. Keogh offered a resolution protesting to congress against compensated emancipation.

The resolution is decidedly political in its tone. The resolution of Mr. Bohan petitioning the President for the release of the Ozaukee prisoners, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Clark voted for postponement because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin.

He was ready to, aid the Governor, after the

action of the court in this case leads us to

hope that justice is yet to be meted out to the disloyal and the incompetent in our

armies. It is a long road that never turns,

and this may be a beginning of the task of

weeding out of the public service, those who

are unfit to be there. The ice is broken in

this respect, and others who deserve a like

condemnation may yet be reached.

It is War or Submission.

[Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.]

MADISON, Jan. 22d.

John senatorial convention at 2:20 p. m.
Votes: J. H. Doolittle, 73; E. G. Ryan, 57;

M. H. Carpenter, 1; J. S. Brown, 1. Mr.

Doolittle having a majority, was declared

elected United States Senator.

[Mr. John Porter found guilty.]

The public will be surprised to learn that the court martial in the Fitz John Porter case have found him guilty of the charges preferred against him. It had become the settled belief that, no matter what an officer might do, he would escape punishment, but the action of the court in this case leads us to hope that justice is yet to be meted out to the disloyal and the incompetent in our

armies. It is a long road that never turns,

and this may be a beginning of the task of

weeding out of the public service, those who

are unfit to be there. The ice is broken in

this respect, and others who deserve a like

condemnation may yet be reached.

It is War or Submission.

[Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.]

MADISON, Jan. 22d.

John senatorial convention at 2:20 p. m.
Votes: J. H. Doolittle, 73; E. G. Ryan, 57;

M. H. Carpenter, 1; J. S. Brown, 1. Mr.

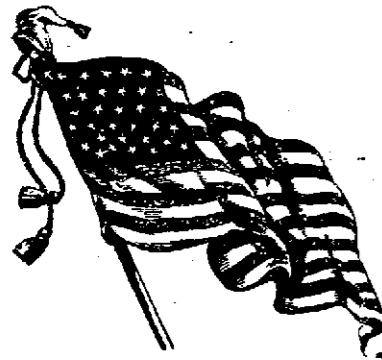
Doolittle having a majority, was declared

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Jan'y 23, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

United States Senator.

[Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.]
MADISON, Jan. 22d.
Joint senatorial convention at 2:20 p. m.
Vote: J. R. Doolittle, 73; E. G. Ryan, 67;
M. H. Carpenter, 1; J. S. Brown, 1. Mr.
Doolittle having a majority, was declared
elected United States Senator.

Fitz John Porter found Guilty.

The public will be surprised to learn that the court martial in the Fitz John Porter case, have found him guilty of the charges preferred against him. It had become the settled belief that, no matter what an officer might do, he would escape punishment, but the action of the court in this case leads us to hope that justice is yet to be meted out to the disloyal and the incompetent in our armies. It is a long road that never turns, and this may be a beginning of the task of weeding out of the public service, those who are unfit to be there. The ice is broken in this respect, and others who deserve a like condemnation may yet be reached.

It is War or Submission.

There is a great amount of senseless talk among the democrats of the north about stopping the war. We would be glad if some of them would tell us how it is to be done. No man has a right to oppose the efforts of the government unless he can bring forward a better plan than to fight.

If there were any hopes of an accommodation and settlement of our difficulties in a just manner, and without dishonor, it would be proper to indulge in them; but there are none. The rebels will not submit to the government, and they say they have no terms to offer—noting but "unconditional separation will be accepted."

Jeff Davis said in a recent speech at Jackson, Mississippi:

"After what has happened during the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants, and have loved so much a government rotten to the core. Were it even to be proposed again to enter into a union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

John Letcher said, in his late message to the legislature of Virginia:

"The alliance between us is dissolved, never, I trust, to be renewed, at any time or under any conceivable state or circumstances."

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th says:

"Separation is inevitable; war has failed to prevent it; peace cannot stop it. An armistice with propositions for reconstruction by constitutional amendments, of conventions of states, would very soon reveal the fact that separation was final, and, as far as one generation can speak for its successors, it is eternal."

With this evidence before us, and it may be multiplied ten-fold, can any man loyal to the integrity of the Union, sincerely recommend anything but a "vigorous prosecution of the war," with all the means God has given us? Those who are found of opposing the war, after the evidence before us, must be wilfully blind, or ought to submit to be classed among the disloyal. They either do not know what they do, or they are in favor of disunion and the success of the government of Jeff Davis, even to the extension of its authority over the north, and submission to southern rule.

The irrepressible George Francis Train announced that he intends to go to Murfreesboro and get exchanged as a rebel, in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent to the lunatic asylum at Nashville.

A COMMON-SENSE View.—Says an exchange: "Some of our democratic friends are beginning to feel conscious that the war is costing a good deal of money. So it is, and the sooner they turn in and assist in good faith to help bring it to a successful conclusion, the less it will cost and the better it will be for all of us."

IMPORTANT BILL.—A bill was introduced in the Senate on Friday last, rendering all persons who present false claims or vouchers, or appropriate any government property, claim agents, contractors, etc., amenable to military and navy court-martial, with punishment by fine and imprisonment, or death. Its provisions are to meet every case of fraud in the most summary manner. Such a bill passed eighteen months ago would have saved the government millions of dollars, of which it has been robbed and swindled.

COLLECTION FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—We learn that the liberal contribution of fifty-one dollars was made in the Congregational church, last Sunday, in this city, for aiding our sick and wounded soldiers in the field. The funds have been forwarded to the Chicago Sanitary Commission. If other churches have made contributions, we would be glad to hear of them, that the proper notice may be made.

We distrust some men because we don't know them; others, because we do.

A MILITARY COURTSHIP.

By LUCY A. RANDALL, (HELEN FOREST GRATES.)

"So you won't marry me?" said Herbert Miller, as he stood with folded arms, his "six feet, one inch" of altitude calmly drawn up, towering high above Mattie Arnott's curly head.

The usual programme of wooing seemed to be reversed in this individual instance, for Mattie was blushing and embarrassed, twisting her blue ribbon sash round and round, while Herbert was provokingly cool and satirical even though he had just listened to the fatal "No."

"I am so young, Herbert," faltered the girl; "only sixteen you know; and I hardly know my own mind yet; and it is ungenerous of you to press me so urgently; and—"

"Now, Mattie, this won't do," said the young soldier, resolutely, detaining her by one firm hand. "Answer me plainly, yes or no."

"No, then," pouted Mattie, her blue eyes flashing and her cheeks rosy with flame.

"Very well; just as you please, Miss Mat," said Herbert, complacently. "On the whole I'm much obliged to you for pronouncing that monosyllable so decidedly. You're very pretty, but I don't think you suit me exactly. We should get tired of one another—we have been brought up together, you know, and sameness is always tedious. You are a lovely blonde, but I think I should prefer a brunette; and, besides, I can go off peacefully to the war now, without any incumbrance in the shape of the Potomac reached this city last night, through persons who arrived on the through train from Washington. They are briefly stated as follows: Burnside has again crossed the Rappahannock with the army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that Lee had detached Longstreet's corps from the rebel army and sent it to Tennessee, is untrue. The rebel army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to Burnside. One wing of our army, probably Sumner's, had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles. Gen. Hooker is mortally wounded.

The resolution yesterday introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the Ozaque riot, was indefinitely postponed because he was utterly opposed to petitioning the President for the rights of the sovereign state of Wisconsin. He was ready to aid the Governor to enforce the decision of the court.

The resolution introduced by Senator Keogh, referring to the

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 1st, 1862:

Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart. 8:45 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

Chicago, N. W. north, 8:45 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

Madison, 8:45 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

Minneapolis, 8:45 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

Waukesha, 8:45 A.M. 12:00 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

Madison, 1:10 P.M. 2:15 P.M. 5:00 P.M.

Madison, 1:10 P.M. 2:15 P.M. 5:00 P.M.

Madison, 1:10 P.M. 2:15 P.M. 5:00 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M. and closes Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.

Overland mail to Madison arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

Office hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 12 M. to 1 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Internal Revenue—Stamp Duties.

The following decisions will be found of interest to many of our readers. The papers referred to in the first answer, were the county treasurer's receipt for taxes, and the certificate of redemption given by the clerk of the board of supervisors. The former does not require a stamp, while the latter does:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Jan. 15, 1862.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst.

In reply to your inquiry:

1st. That of the two forms enclosed in your letter, the certificate requires a ten cent "certificate" stamp, and the treasurer's receipt is exempt from stamp duty.

2d. The acknowledgement of a mortgage, deed, et cetera, forms part of such instrument, and does not require a stamp.

3d. "Satisfaction of a mortgage" does not require a stamp.

4th. Alsatians are also exempt from stamp duty.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Com'r.

To David Atwood, esq., U. S. Assessor 2d District, Madison, Wisconsin.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that J. H. Ogilvie, of this city, has been appointed a clerk to Capt. H. C. Bull, a paymaster in the army, and will proceed at once to Washington to assume his duties.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, for 1863, so well known for its value as a manual of reference, has been published, and is for sale by Sutherland & Rider.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN CHICAGO.—The collections in Chicago on account of internal revenue, during the months of October, November and December, amount to \$137,140.63. Receipts in January up to January 20th, \$59,521.22.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Lieut. C. S. Cushman, of the 14th U. S. infantry, has been presented by his command on Governor's Island, N. Y., with a beautifully mounted regulation sword. The hilt is of solid silver, and a splendid knot is attached to it. This gift bears the inscription—"C. Seth Cushman, 1st Lieut. U. S. Infantry. From his command, Dec. 1862." Seth is well known as one of the "Janesville boys" whom the war has called into the service of their country.

NEW BAKERY.—Mr. H. Bissell has opened a new bakery and confectionery shop, one door west of the post office. His advertisement appears to-day.

MANUAL OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, for schools and families. By Samuel W. Mason, master of the Eliot School, Boston. For sale by Sutherland & Rider, Janesville. One of the most necessary reforms in the education of the young, is the introduction of gymnastic exercises into our schools. We rejoice that educators have recognized this necessity, and that books upon the subject are multiplying. Among the best we have seen, for its simplicity and plain practical directions is the little manual above mentioned.

Kentucky had seventeen regiments on the rebel and fourteen on the Union side at the battle of Murfreesboro. This "neutral" army as near as may be.

COSTLY.—A deed was executed at Hartford, a few days since, on which the revenue stamps cost \$89.

Capt. Duncan C. Reed, 24th Wisconsin volunteers, has been dismissed the service for deserting his regiment while it was engaged with the enemy, under pretence of sickness, which subsequent action proved to be false.

OPERATIONS AGAINST WILMINGTON, N. C.—It is no longer a secret to the enemy, says the New York Commercial, that Gen. Foster, with very large force, is proceeding on transports and by the overland route to the attack upon Wilmington. The enemy is already aware that there is a large fleet of war vessels in Beaufort harbor, and among these vessels are the Montauk and Passaic.

Wilmington is accessible by boats by two inlets, although it is probable that the inlet at the mouth of the Cape Fear river will be chosen instead of New Inlet, some distance above on the coast, at the latter at this season of the year is somewhat dangerous for vessels drawing over nine feet of water. The defenses at the mouth of Cape Fear are Forts Caswell and Johnson. Both are well armed. Except sand batteries, there are no defenses to New Inlet.

That portion of the land force under Gen. Foster which has been embarked on transports will doubtless proceed to Manassas Inlet, which is directly east of Wilmington, and is the most direct route to the city.

My friend, Major G. W. Green, of Janesville, has a Manual of Gymnastic Exercises for Schools and Families, and Miscellaneous Books generally.

January 19th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

To Contractors.

ENGINEER OFFICE BLDG., 10TH & CHICAGO ST., JANEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

PROPOSALS will be received until February 1st, 1863, for the grading of that part of the beloit and Madison railroad extending from the village of Oregon to the junction of the two railroads.

Naps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Resident Engineer of the Company, at Evansville.

Reference or security will be in all cases required, and must accompany each proposal.

Address proposals to

WILLARD S. POPE, Chief Engineer,

Offices of G. & O. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

January 19th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST MILL, water power and about fifteen acres of land attached thereto, situated in the town of Porter, (Village of Janesville,) Rock County, Wisconsin, containing about 1000 acres of land.

It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

J. R. PEASE, Janesville, or Thos. W. Longshore, Janesville.

January 19th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

Third and Last Call.

All persons indebted to me by note now due or by

book account are hereby notified that immediate

payment is expected and

MUST PAY.

McKey & Bro.,

or collections will be enforced and costs recovered.

J. R. DARLINGTON.

Janesville, December 17th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

Ladies Merino Vests,

H. McKey & Bro.

Real French Embroideries,

McKey & Bro.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Olive has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby for all time to come trust her out of my account.

DAVID WINTER.

Pen Pictures, or Sketches of Domestic Life,

B. G. Livermore, published by B. G. Livermore, Chicago, just received at the Janesville Library.

January 17th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

FOR SALE.

H. McKey & Bro.,

Long neck and long sleeves, all sizes,

J. DARLINGTON.

Large French Engravings,

Gov. Harvey, at sale at the Janesville Library.

January 17th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

Ladies Merino Vests,

H. McKey & Bro.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SUTHERLAND & RIDER have a full supply of all

School Books, Copy Books & Stationery

used in our city schools, and we will sell the same at

least 10 per cent cheaper

than the regular retail price.

January 5th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST MILL, water power and about fifteen acres

of land attached thereto, situated in the town of

Porter, (Village of Janesville,) Rock County, Wisconsin,

containing about 1000 acres of land.

It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

M. F. PIXLEY & CO.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 1862.

Third and Last Call.

All persons indebted to me by note now due or by

book account are hereby notified that immediate

payment is expected and

MUST PAY.

McKey & Bro.,

or collections will be enforced and costs recovered.

J. R. DARLINGTON.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Olive has left my

bed and board without just cause, I hereby for

all time to come trust her out of my account;

DAVID WINTER.

Pen Pictures, or Sketches of Domestic Life,

B. G. Livermore, published by B. G. Livermore,

Chicago, just received at the Janesville Library.

January 17th, 1862. J. DARLINGTON.

FOR SALE.

H. McKey & Bro.,

Long neck and long sleeves, all sizes,

J. DARLINGTON.

Ladies Merino Vests,

H. McKey & Bro.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

JACOBSEN & ALDEN are

now ready for exhibition at

JACOBSEN & ALDEN.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

JACOBSEN & ALDEN.

PERFUME LABORATORY.

JACOBSEN & ALDEN.

FARMERS' MILLS!

JACOBSEN & ALDEN.

FALL FASHIONS!

JACOBSEN & ALDEN.

The Fall Fashions for

HATS

are now ready for exhibition at

Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.

SELFRIDGE'S.

100 TONS of Hay wanted, for winter feed or cash

for all kinds of stock.

O. J. DEARBORN.

January 17th, 1862.

RAGS WANTED.

100 TONS of Hay wanted, for winter feed or cash

for all kinds of stock.

O. J. DEARBORN.

January 17th, 1862.

TO RENT!

THE large Brick House of Mrs. H. Hunter on Jack-

son street, apply to the premises, or to Charles

O. J. DEARBORN.

January 17th, 1862.

Legal Blanks of all kinds for sale.

M. McKey & Bro.

McKey & Bro.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

PRINTING!

HOLIDAYS COMING!

GREAT REDUCTION

The Price

SINGER & CO.'S

STANDARD MACHINES

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$90.

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100.

Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

The best Machine in the world for Filing, Sewing

and Light Manufacturing purposes. Price (with

Hammer), and beautifully ornamented.

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and

especially adapted for

kind of light and heavy.

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriges, Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Hat-

Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an

arc long enough to take up and stitch the larg-

est pieces of leather. There is scarcely any part of trim-

mers stitching which this machine will not do, and

by hand, too, to say the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 43 inches

long, and the shuttle will hold 50 times the usual

quantity of thread. The large machine, we feel, as

small ones.

We would ask for our letter A machine, the special

attention of Felt Makers and Dress Makers, who

will find it especially adapted for their manufacturing pur-

poses. They embody the principles of the standard

machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, and

are to be celebrated for Felt Sewing

and Light Manufacturing purposes. These machines are

made for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have also on hand:

Hemming, Gimping, Brix, Twill, Linen,

and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best

Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Wm A Lawrence, John Atwood, and E H Strong vs.

John M May.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit

court for the county of Rock in the above entitled

action, against the goods, chattels, lands and ten-

ments of the above named defendant, I shall offer for sale and at public

auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front

of the Myer House, in the city of Janesville, in said

county, on

THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the

following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

all certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated,

in the town of Janesville, in the county of Rock,

and state of Wisconsin, described as follows:

commencing at the northeast corner of section

number forty-eight, running northward forty-four

feet, thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-nine,

thence westwardly along the north line of said sec-

tion, one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet, to a

point on the north line of section number forty-eight,

thence eastwardly along the north line of said sec-</div

